

X-shooter spectroscopy of young stellar objects: I – Mass accretion rates of low-mass T Tauri stars in σ Orionis \star

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ABSTRACT

We present high-quality, medium resolution X-shooter/VLT spectra in the range 300-2500 nm for a sample of 12 very low-mass stars in the σ Orionis cluster. The sample includes eight stars with evidence of disks from *Spitzer* and four without, with masses ranging from 0.08 to 0.3 M_{\odot} . The aim of this first paper is to investigate the reliability of the many accretion tracers currently used to measure the mass accretion rate in low-mass, young stars and the accuracy of the correlations between these secondary tracers (mainly accretion line luminosities) found in the literature. We use our spectra to measure the accretion luminosity from the continuum excess emission in the UV and visual; the derived mass accretion rates range from $10^{-9} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ down to $5 \times 10^{-11} M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$, allowing us to investigate the behavior of the accretion-driven emission lines in very-low mass accretion rate regimes. We compute the luminosity of ten accretion-driven emission lines, from the UV to the near-IR, all obtained simultaneously. In general, most of the secondary tracers correlate well with the accretion luminosity derived from the continuum excess emission. We recompute the relationships between the accretion luminosities and the line luminosities, we confirm the validity of the correlations given in the literature, with the possible exception of H α . Metallic lines, such as the CaII IR triplet or the Na I line at 589.3 nm, show a larger dispersion. When looking at individual objects, we find that the Hydrogen recombination lines, from the UV to the near-IR, give good and consistent measurements of L_{acc} often in better agreement than the uncertainties introduced by the adopted correlations. The average L_{acc} derived from several Hydrogen lines, measured simultaneously, have a much reduced error. This suggests that some of the spread in the literature correlations may be due to the use of non-simultaneous observations of lines and continuum. Three stars in our sample deviate from this behavior, and we discuss them individually.

Key words. Stars: low-mass - Accretion, accretion disks - Line: formation, identification - Open clusters and associations: σ Orionis

1. Introduction

Accretion of matter onto T Tauri stars is an important aspect of the star formation process, and plays a fundamental role in shaping the structure and evolution of proto-planetary disks. Magnetospheric accretion (Uchida & Shibata 1985, Königl 1991, Shu et al. 1994) is the accepted paradigm that explains the accretion in Classical T Tauri stars (CTTSs) and lower-mass objects. In this family of models, material from the inner edge of the disk is channelled through the stellar magnetosphere field lines and flows onto the star.

In a CTTS it is possible to identify two different regions in the magnetospheric accretion model structure: the accretion columns and the hot spots on the stellar surface. In the accretion columns there is gas which is accreting onto the star channelled

along the magnetic field lines, while the hot spots are produced where the infalling material impacts onto the stellar surface. The accretion luminosity is released as continuum and line emission, formed in the hot spots and/or in the accreting gas columns.

The intensity of the continuum emission, its wavelength dependence, the intensity and profiles of the various emission lines can be used to derive quantitative information on the accretion process itself (e.g., Hartmann et al. 2006). In particular, the integrated continuum and line luminosity L_{acc} is proportional to the mass accretion rate, which can be computed from it once the ratio of the stellar mass to radius is known. Measurements of L_{acc} require well-calibrated observations of the continuum flux over a large range of wavelengths, as well as an adequate knowledge of the photospheric and chromospheric spectrum of the star, which need to be subtracted from the observed flux to isolate the accretion emission. This has been possible for a relatively small sample of objects only (Hartigan et al. 1995, Muzerolle et al. 2003, Hartigan et al. 1991; Valenti et al.

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1993; Calvet & Gullbring 1998; Gullbring et al. 1998, Herczeg & Hillenbrand. 2008, hereafter HH08). However, it has been noticed that in these objects the luminosity or flux of several lines correlates quite well with L_{acc} . Using these correlations, it has been possible to estimate L_{acc} and therefore \dot{M}_{acc} in a large number of young stars. These *secondary indicators* span a huge range of wavelength. In the far-ultraviolet (FUV) Herczeg et al. (2002) and Yang et al. (2012) find that the OI λ 103.4 nm triplet, SiIV λ 139.4,140.3 nm doublet and CIV λ 154.9 nm doublet are tightly correlated with L_{acc} . In the soft X-rays, Telleschi et al. (2007) and Curran et al. (2011) find that the low-density plasma component in the post-shock region correlates with \dot{M}_{acc} . From the near-UV to the near-IR several hydrogen recombination lines can be used to estimate L_{acc} (H α , H β , H11, Pa β , Pa γ), as well as other lines CaII λ 854.2 nm, CaII λ 866.2 nm, HeI λ 587.6 nm, NaI λ 589.3 nm, as shown by Fang et al. (2009); Mohanty et al. (2005), HH08, Natta et al. (2004), Gatti et al. (2008) among many others. Also the excess emission in the U-band is well correlated with L_{acc} (Gullbring et al. 1998), and can be used to measure it when the reddening is not large. Finally a widely used accretion indicator is the H α 10% line width, which has been found to be correlated with \dot{M}_{acc} (Natta et al. 2004), although with large dispersion. The existence of secondary indicators in different regions of the spectrum is very important, as the more direct method of measuring L_{acc} integrating the excess emission over the whole wavelength range is often impractical or altogether impossible. It is, therefore, necessary to estimate the relative reliability of the different indicators over the largest possible range of the parameters, i.e., L_{acc} , \dot{M}_{acc} , or M_* .

When several indicators are measured for the same object, the accretion rate may differ by a factor of ten or more. Since in many cases different indicators are not observed simultaneously, one possible reason is the well-known time variability of the pre-main sequence stars (Joy, A. 1945, Herbst et al. 1994, Herbst et al. 2007). Up to now it has been difficult to observe several accretion tracers simultaneously, especially because they span from the UV wavelength region (e.g., the Balmer series lines) to the near-IR (e.g., Pa β , Pa γ and Bry hydrogen recombination lines). This means that when comparing non simultaneous observations of these indicators an error due to the time variability can not be ruled out. This observational gap can be filled in with the use of broad spectral range spectrographs like X-shooter@VLT. X-shooter is an ideal instrument for comparing different accretion tracers because it covers simultaneously the wavelength range from ~ 300 to ~ 2500 nm.

We present here a systematic simultaneous study of primary and secondary accretion indicators in young stellar objects. Our target sample is composed of young low-mass T Tauri stars in the σ Orionis star forming region. σ Orionis is located at a distance of ~ 360 pc (*Hipparcos* distance 352^{+166}_{-85} pc, Brown et al. 1994, Perryman et al. 1997) and has an age of ~ 3 Myr (Zapatero-Osorio et al. 2002, Fedele et al. 2010). The region has negligible extinction (Béjar et al. 1999, Oliveira et al. 2004), and has been extensively studied in the optical, X-rays, and infrared (e.g. Rigliaco et al. 2011a, Kenyon et al. 2005, Zapatero-Osorio et al. 2002, Jeffries et al. 2006, Franciosini et al. 2006, Hernandez et al. 2007).

The observations presented in this paper have been carried out as part of a larger study of the accretion properties in very low mass stars and brown dwarfs in nearby star forming regions with X-shooter (Alcalà et al., 2011, Alcalà et al. in prep.).

Table 1. Journal of the observations. The last column shows the identification name, as reported in Hernandez et al. (2007).

RA	DEC	obs date (y-m-d)	texp (sec)	Name
05:38:13.18	-02:26:8.629	2011-01-11	900 \times 2	SO397
05:38:23.58	-02:20:47.47	2011-01-11	900 \times 4	SO490
05:38:25.41	-02:42:41.15	2009-12-24	900 \times 6	SO500
05:38:34.04	-02:36:37.33	2009-12-22	600 \times 2	SO587
05:38:38.57	-02:41:55.79	2009-12-24	900 \times 4	SO641
05:38:39.01	-02:45:31.97	2009-12-24	600 \times 2	SO646
05:38:54.91	-02:28:58.19	2009-12-24	1200 \times 2	SO797
05:39:1.938	-02:35:2.831	2009-12-22	900 \times 4	SO848
05:39:11.41	-02:33:32.8	2009-12-22	900 \times 4	SO925
05:39:20.25	-02:38:25.8	2009-12-25	1200 \times 2	SO999
05:39:53.63	-02:33:42.88	2011-01-13	900 \times 2	SO1260
05:39:54.22	-02:27:32.87	2011-01-12	900 \times 4	SO1266
16:07:49.59	-39:04:28.79	2011-04-06	300 \times 2	Sz94

In this paper, we present results related to the accretion phenomena. Additional results about the properties of the non-accreting objects and wind phenomena will be shown in upcoming papers of Manara et al. (2012, in prep.) and Rigliaco et al. (in prep.), respectively.

The structure of the paper is as follows. Section 2 summarizes the details of the observations, data reduction and the instrument set-up. Section 3 describes the properties of the sample. In Section 4 we discuss how the accretion luminosities and mass accretion rates are measured from the excess continuum emission. The measurement of L_{acc} from the emission lines is described in Section 5. In Section 5.1 and Section 5.2 we compare all the indicators observed simultaneously with X-Shooter, and investigate their reliability as accretion tracers. Notes on individual targets are given in Section 5.3. A summary can be found in Section 6.

2. Observations and data reduction

The sample analyzed in this paper has been observed with X-shooter on VLT as part of the Italian INAF/GTO program on star forming regions (Alcalà et al. 2011). Observations were performed in visitor mode on 21, 23 and 24 December 2009 and 11-12 January 2011. We observed 12 objects, obtaining medium-resolution spectra covering ~ 300 -2500 nm range. The observations log (Table 1) lists the coordinates of the targets, the exposure time, and the abbreviated object names used throughout this paper (the last row of this Table reports the information of a class III star with spectral type M4, observed within the GTO program in the Lupus star forming region. This star has been used as class III template in this paper).

The targets were observed in nodding mode with the $11'' \times 1.0''$ slit in the UVB-arm, and with $11'' \times 0.9''$ slit in the VIS and NIR-arms. This instrument configuration yields a resolution $R \sim 5100$ over the UVB-arm, which covers a wavelength range 300-590 nm, and the NIR-arm, which covers a wavelength range 1000-2480 nm, while with the VIS-arm (wavelength range from ~ 580 nm to ~ 1000 nm) we achieved a resolution $R \sim 8800$.

The data reduction was performed independently for each spectrograph arm using the X-shooter pipeline version 1.1.0, following the standard steps which include bias subtraction, flat-fielding, optimal extraction, wavelength calibration, sky subtraction. The extraction of the 1D spectra and the subsequent data analysis was performed in STARE mode for UVB and VIS-

arms, and in NODDING mode for the NIR-arm. Flux calibration has been achieved using the context LONG within MIDAS¹. For this purpose, a response function was derived by interpolating the counts/standard-flux ratio of the flux standards (observed the same night as the objects, generally under photometric sky conditions), with a third-order spline function, after airmass correction. The flux-match of the three arms is excellent (Alcalà et al. 2011), and the flux-calibrated spectra show on average a very good agreement with the flux derived from photometric measurements available in the literature. Only in a few cases observed in not completely photometric conditions, we have adjusted the flux-calibrated spectra shifting the spectra on the photometric flux. The data were analyzed using the task SPLOT within the IRAF² package.

3. The sample

The 12 targets for this study have been selected among the sample observed in the U-Band by Rigliaco et al. (2011a) with FORS1@VLT, covering a range of masses between ~ 0.08 – $\sim 0.3 M_{\odot}$. Objects with mid-infrared colors that suggest they are young stars possessing disks (class II), and sources without obvious IR excess emission (class III) to be used as template were selected.

Spectral types (SpT) were estimated using the various indices by Riddick et al. (2007). These authors provide calibrations specifically for young M dwarfs. The flux ratios were derived from the flux-calibrated optical spectra. The final SpT assigned to a given object was estimated as the average SpT resulting from the various indices. The effective temperature T_{eff} was obtained for each star using the temperature scale of Luhman et al. (2003). Luminosities were then computed using the I-band magnitudes (as listed in Table 2), and the bolometric correction for zero age main sequence (ZAMS) stars as reported by Luhman et al. (2003). As described in Sect. 1, the distance of σ Ori is 360 pc and the extinction is negligible. The uncertainty in the SpT of about half a subclass corresponds to a typical error of ± 70 K on the photospheric effective temperature. The error on the luminosity is due to the adopted bolometric correction (which is linked to the error on T_{eff}), to the uncertainty on the measurement of the I-band magnitude (assumed to be ~ 0.2 mag), and to the uncertainty on the distance of the cluster which may vary from ~ 330 pc (Caballero, J. 2008) to ~ 470 pc (De Zeeuw et al. 1999). A detailed analysis of the error due to the uncertainty on the distance is done by Rigliaco et al. (2011c). We estimate a typical uncertainty in luminosity of ~ 0.2 dex. Based on the location of the targets on the HR diagram and on a comparison with the Baraffe et al. (1998) evolutionary tracks, we have estimated the object masses and ages. The properties of the stars in our sample are summarized in Table 2. The determinations of the radius and of the mass are also affected by the distance uncertainty. We assume a typical error on these parameters of ~ 0.05 dex.

As expected from previous photometric classification (Hernandez et al. 2007), eight stars in our sample show a Spectral Energy Distribution (SED, in Fig. 1) with IR excess

Table 2. Stellar parameters and observed properties.

Name	SpT	T_{eff} (K)	Lum (L_{\odot})	Radius (R_{\odot})	Mass (M_{\odot})	class	I mag
SO397	M4.5	3200	0.19	1.45	0.20	II	14.10
SO490	M5.5	3060	0.08	1.02	0.14	II	15.32
SO500	M6	2990	0.02	0.47	0.08	II	17.30
SO587	M4.5	3200	0.28	1.73	0.20	II	13.72
SO641	M5	3125	0.03	0.57	0.12	III	16.36
SO646	M3.5	3350	0.10	0.97	0.30	II	14.58
SO797	M4.5	3200	0.05	0.76	0.18	III	15.50
SO848	M4	3270	0.02	0.46	0.19	II	16.38
SO925	M5.5	3060	0.03	0.58	0.10	III	16.54
SO999	M5.5	3060	0.06	0.91	0.14	III	15.56
SO1260	M4	3270	0.13	1.12	0.26	II	14.44
SO1266	M4.5	3200	0.06	0.84	0.20	II	15.30

emission, in particular in the IRAC spectral range (from $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ to $8.0 \mu\text{m}$), indicating the presence of an optically thick circumstellar disk, i.e. they are class II objects (see Fig. 1(a)). The remaining four stars in our sample show the typical color of the stellar photospheres and no IR excess. The SEDs of these class III objects are shown in Fig. 1(b). The SEDs shown in Fig. 1 are scaled to the J-band flux, while in the following figures the spectra are normalized to 700 nm. Previous work on the veiling (Hartigan et al. 1995, White & Ghez 2001, Fischer et al. 2011) show that there may be some excess continuum at and beyond this wavelength, however in our sample the veiling is small (see the following sections), allowing us to use the region around 700 nm to normalize the spectra. In Fig. 1, the black points are the available photometry, *U-band* from Rigliaco et al. (2011a), *BVRI* from the literature (see Rigliaco et al. 2011a), *JHK* from 2MASS photometry (Cutri et al. 2003), *z,Y* from the UKIDSS survey, and *IRAC/MIPS* magnitudes from the *Spitzer* survey. In Fig. 1(a), the red curves represent the photospheric contribution obtained using the NextGen models (Hauschildt et al. 1999a, Hauschildt et al. 1999b, Allard et al. 2000), normalized to the J-band, and for comparison purpose, we show, as grey region, the median SED for CTTSs in Taurus derived from previous ground-based and *IRAS* data (D'Alessio et al. 1999).

4. Balmer and Paschen continua as accretion diagnostics

The accretion luminosity is released as continuum and line emission over a very large range of wavelengths. In general, the continuum luminosity dominates over the emission in lines, which is generally neglected in the literature, although, as we will see in Sect. 4, this may not be the case at low mass-accretion rate. We will define in the following $L_{\text{acc},c}$ to be the continuum luminosity only.

The excess emission is clearly seen in the Balmer continuum, where the photospheric and chromospheric emission of the stars is very small. Of the eight class II stars in our sample, six show clear evidence of it, as seen in Fig. 2, where the spectrum of each star is compared to that of a class III object of similar spectral type, normalized at 700 nm (the adopted class III template stars for each class II object are listed in Table 3).

Most stars show clearly the Balmer Jump at the Balmer edge (note that the Balmer limit occurs at $\lambda 346.7$ nm, but the line blending in the Balmer series shifts the apparent jump to 370 nm).

In Table 3 we list the values of the observed Balmer Jump (BJ_{obs}), defined as the ratio of the flux at 360 nm to the flux

¹ Munich Image Data Analysis System

² IRAF is distributed by National Optical Astronomy Observatories, which is operated by the Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy, Inc., under cooperative agreement with the National Science Foundation.

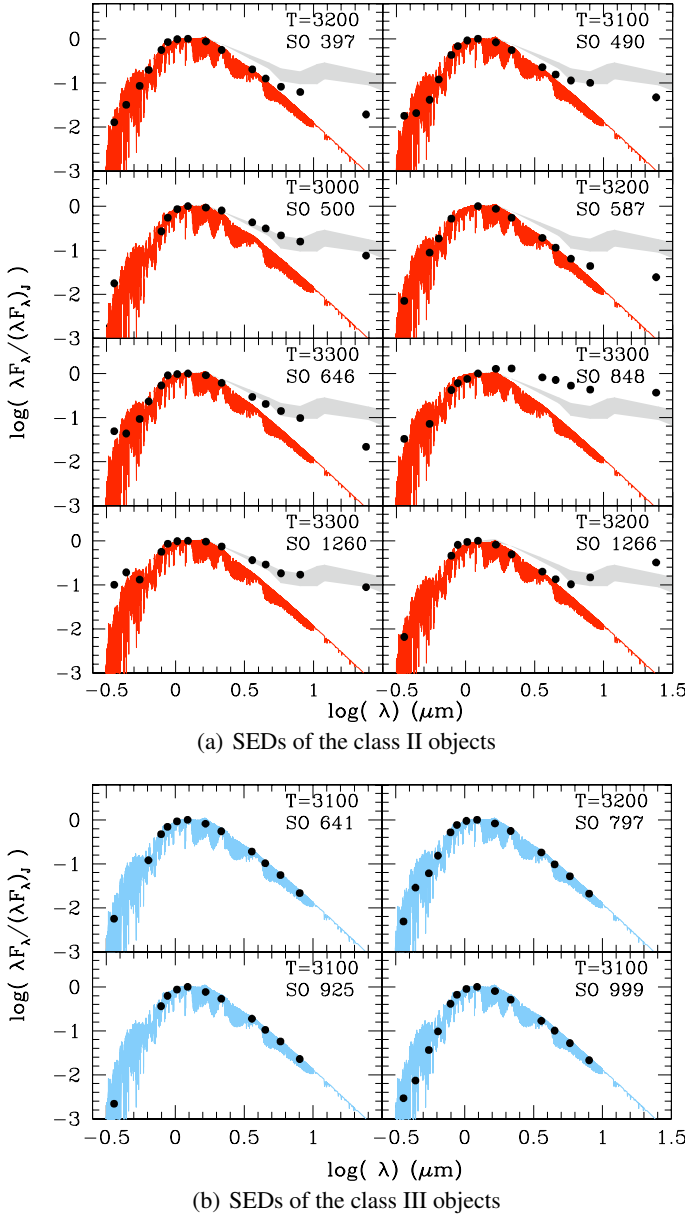


Fig. 1. SEDs for the sample analyzed in this paper. Effective temperature of the adopted photospheric template is indicated as well as the name of the target. For all the stars with excess above the photosphere, the median disk SED in Taurus (grey region) is displayed, scaled to the J-band Flux. Black points are the photometric data (we do not apply any correction for the extinction being the reddening in the σ Ori star forming region negligible (Béjar et al. 1999, Oliveira et al. 2004)).

at 420 nm, and of the intrinsic Balmer Jump (BJ_{intr}), measured after subtracting off the photospheric template from the class II star. This value is generally computed after dereddening the spectra, however in the σ Orionis star forming region the extinction is negligible (Oliveira et al. 2004). The observed balmer jump ranges between ~ 0.2 and ~ 3.5 for the class II objects, as shown in Table 3, column 3. BJ_{obs} for the class III objects spans between ~ 0.2 and ~ 0.5 . In two class II objects, namely SO587 and SO1266, BJ_{obs} is in the same range of the class III stars. These objects will be discussed in the following of the paper.

The intrinsic balmer jump ranges between ~ 1.4 and ~ 14.4 , as reported in Table 3, column 4.

The accretion continuum emission in the Paschen continuum (i.e., for $346 \text{ nm} \leq \lambda \leq 820 \text{ nm}$) is usually a smaller fraction of the photospheric continuum than in the UV and it is more easily detected as veiling³ of the photospheric absorption lines which are filled-in by the excess continuum.

Figure 3 shows the CaI $\lambda 422.6 \text{ nm}$ line for the eight class II stars in our sample. We find very little evidence (if any) of veiling in 6/8 objects. Only in two cases (SO397 and SO1260) the CaI line is clearly filled-in. In some of our stars (SO490 and SO500), the CaI 422.6 nm line is slightly shallower than expected from a comparison to the non-accreting template. However, this is likely due to the overlapping emission of many lines. Moreover, the depth of this line may also be affected by stellar rotation (Mauas & Falchi 1996, Short et al. 1997).

To compute $L_{acc,c}$, we model the excess luminosity as the emission of a slab of hydrogen of fixed electron density (N_e), temperature (T_e) and length (L), under the assumption of local thermal equilibrium (LTE). Similar models, although very simple and not realistic, have been used by Valenti et al. (1993) and HH08, among others, and have been found to reproduce well the wavelength dependence of the observed excess emission. These models allow us to account for the ultraviolet emission outside of the observed range and to interpolate between the wavelength of the veiled lines. We add the emission of the slab to that of the adopted class III template, varying the model parameters until we find a satisfactory fit to the observed continuum over the whole spectral range from UV to red. Note that there are five free parameters, namely the slab parameters (T_e, N_e, L), a scale factor for the slab emission and the normalization constant of the class III template, which all need to be constrained simultaneously. We have varied the slab parameters over a large range of values, and adopted different class III templates whenever possible.

The best fit models are shown in Fig. 2 for the UV continuum and Fig. 3 for the CaI line at 422.6 nm . Fig. 4 shows the normalization region around 700 nm . In 7/8 objects the excess emission is negligible; only in the object SO1260 this is not the case and the template normalization needs to take this into account.

The accretion luminosity is given by the emission of the adopted slab model scaled to fit the data as described above. In 6/8 objects the excess luminosity is clearly detected; in two cases (SO587 and SO1266) we can only determine upper limits. It is interesting to note that the Balmer continuum accounts for about 50% of $L_{acc,c}$ in all objects but the two strongest accretors (SO397, where it drops to 17%, and SO1260, 26%). In these two objects the excess emission is dominated by the Paschen continuum. The correction for the emission short ward of 330 nm , which is the shortest observed wavelength in most of our spectra is typically a factor of two.

The uncertainty on $L_{acc,c}$ derives firstly from the noise of the target and the template spectra, then from degeneracies in the slab model which affect the correction for the emission below 330 nm , the difficulty of constraining the emission in the Paschen continuum in objects where line veiling is not detected, and the choice of the class III template. The large set of models we have computed suggests that the first is never larger than 20-30% and the uncertainty introduced by the definition on the Paschen continuum is of the same order. Note that the slab parameters them-

³ The veiling r_λ at wavelength λ is defined as $(F_{obs} - F_{phot})/F_{phot}$ where F_{obs} is the observed flux, and F_{phot} is the photospheric flux.

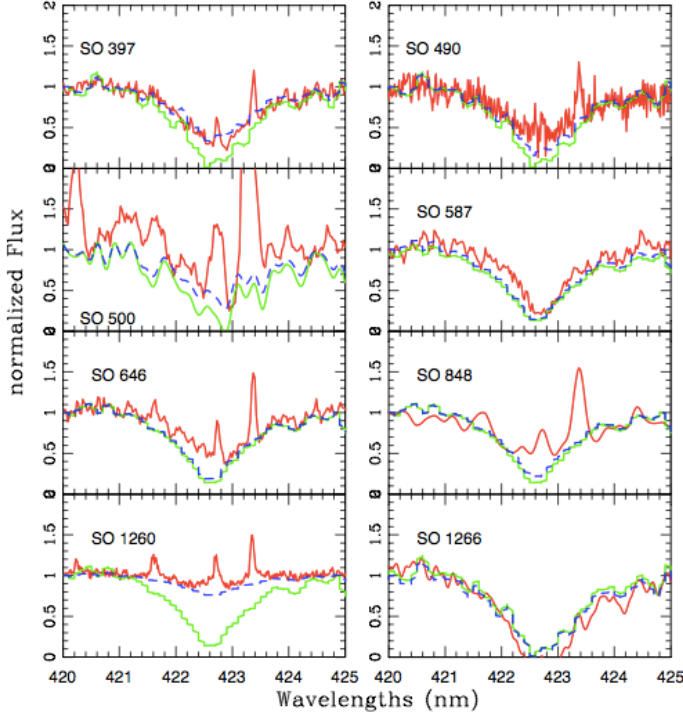


Fig. 3. Ca I $\lambda 422.6$ nm absorption line in the X-Shooter spectra (red-solid lines). The green line shows the spectrum of the adopted class III template and the blue-dashed line the adopted model with the emission predicted from the slab model added to the template. Fe I emission lines at 421.6, 422.7 and 423.3 nm can be also identified.

selves are not well constrained as many trade-offs are possible, all resulting, however, in very similar emission spectra. As far as the choice of the class III is concerned, we find that, when two templates provide an equally good fit to the observed spectra, the corresponding values of $L_{acc,c}$ are within 10% of each other. In one case (SO848), we find that none of our class III templates with similar spectral type reproduces the observations very well. However, even in this case, the two values of $L_{acc,c}$ (obtained using Sz94 and SO797 as templates) differ by only 16%. In summary, a total uncertainty of 50% is adopted for accretion luminosities $L_{acc,c}$ calculated with this method, which incorporates uncertainties in distance, bolometric corrections and the exclusion of emission lines estimated in the next subsection.

Lines contribution to L_{acc}

Our estimate of $L_{acc,c}$ is obtained from the continuum emission of the accretion slab model without taking into account the contribution of the emission lines (which may vary with mass accretion rates and stellar parameters). Although the energy budget in the lines can be large, this is common practice, and excluding the line contribution makes our accretion luminosity estimates comparable to those of previous works (HH08, Valenti et al. 1993, Calvet & Gullbring, 1998).

To assess the importance of line emission we have computed their contribution to the accretion luminosity. The fraction of luminosity in the Balmer lines with respect to the continuum accretion luminosity $L_{acc,c}$ is reported in Table 3, column 5. We estimate that the high- n Balmer lines (from 12th Hydrogen recombination line ($\lambda=375.0$ nm) to the pseudo-continuum) con-

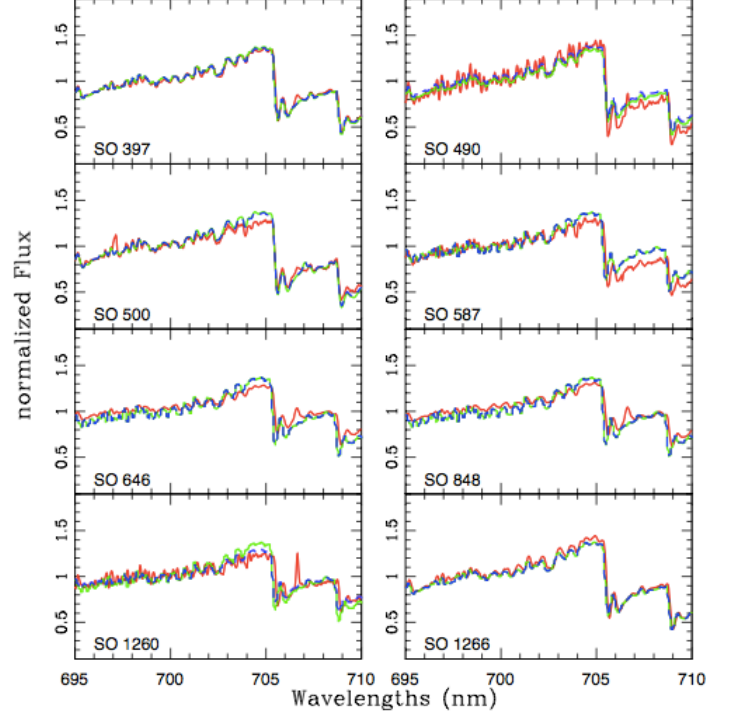


Fig. 4. Region around 700 nm. The red-solid lines shows the class II spectra, the green line shows the spectrum of the adopted class III template and the blue-dashed line the adopted model with the emission added to the template.

tain a fraction between ~ 0.1 and ~ 0.4 of the continuum accretion luminosity in 5/8 of the class II objects. In SO500 the luminosity in the Hydrogen recombination lines is similar to the continuum accretion luminosity, and in SO587 and SO1266, where there is an upper limit in the continuum accretion luminosity, the fraction of luminosity in the Hydrogen lines is higher than one. This is not surprising being these lines likely due to the chromospheric activity in these two stars, and not to the accretion luminosity (see Section 5.3).

5. Emission lines as accretion diagnostics

As described in Section 1, magnetospheric accretion produces emission lines that span from UV to IR wavelengths, these lines can be used to obtain an estimate of the accretion luminosity, and are also signatures of the chromospheric activity of the star. The H α line luminosity has been found to be strictly related to the accretion luminosity (e.g. Muzerolle et al. 2003, Muzerolle et al. 2005, HH08, Dahm 2008, Fang et al. 2009). This kind of relation has been found for other hydrogen recombination lines as well (H β , H γ , H11, Pa β and Pa γ ; e.g. Muzerolle et al. 1998, Muzerolle et al. 2003, Natta et al. 2004, HH08, Dahm et al. 2008). Unfortunately, the low signal-to-noise of our NIR spectra at $\lambda > 2100$ nm prevents us from detecting the Br γ line reliably, hence we do not provide measurements for this line.

The CaII near-IR triplet ($\lambda 849.8, 854.2, 866.2$ nm) broad emission components are commonly attributed to accretion shocks very close to the stellar surface (Batalha et al., 1996). In particular, this triplet has been used to detect the presence of accretion in low- and intermediate-mass stars (Hillenbrand et al. 1998; Muzerolle et al. 1998; Rhode et al. 2001, Mohanty et al., 2005).

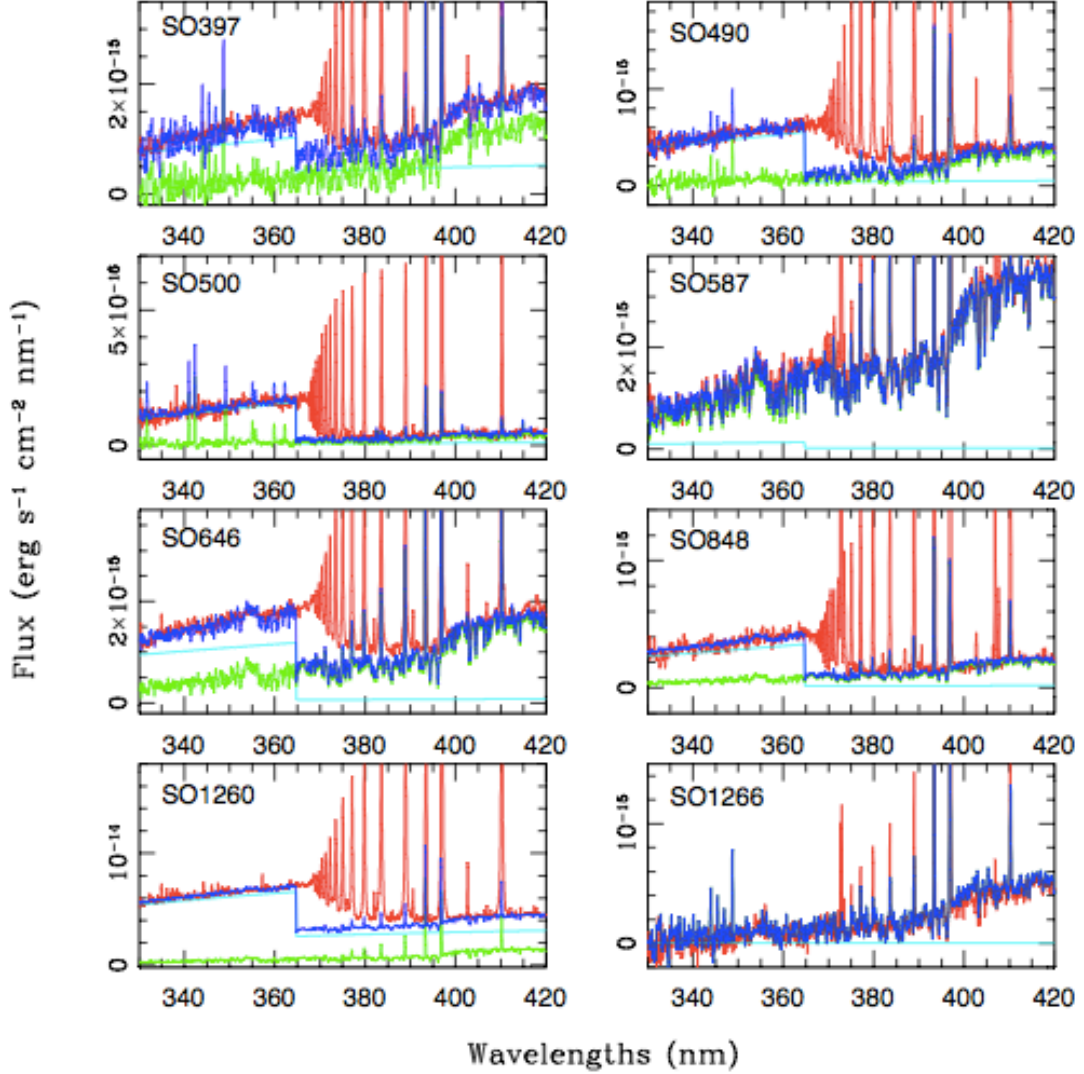


Fig. 2. Comparison between the observed spectra and the fit obtained considering the slab model. Red spectra represent the observed emission in the region of the Balmer jump after a smoothing by boxcar seven. The green spectra show the photospheric template, the cyan lines are the synthetic accretion spectra from the slab model. The sum of the slab model plus the template is shown by the blue spectra.

The HeI emission line at 587.6 nm is another feature that has been used to characterize accretion processes. Among pre-main-sequence stars, broadened emission line profiles of HeI transition have been linked with magnetospheric accretion flows, as demonstrated by Muzerolle et al 1998.

Another line that moderately correlates with the accretion luminosity is the NaI 589.3 nm line that is supposed to be produced in the magnetospheric infall zone. The HeI and NaI lines are usually associated with both infall and outflows (Hartigan et al. 1995, Beristain et al. 2001, Edwards et al. 2006) but throughout this paper they are used as tracers of the accretion.

The width of the H α line at 10% of the peak has been extensively used to discriminate between accreting and not-accreting objects and to derive an estimate of the mass accretion rate (Natta et al., 2004, White & Basri 2003). In fact, as we can clearly see from Fig. 5 many of the class II objects have a broader H α line profile than the class III targets. However, in this work we decided

not to use the H α 10% line width to measure accretion rates, because, as pointed out by Natta et al. (2004), it does not provide accurate measurements of \dot{M}_{acc} for individual objects.

Tables 4–5 list fluxes and equivalent widths (EWs) for the lines described above. We measured emission line fluxes and equivalent widths by fitting Gaussian profiles to the observed lines with the SPLAT/IRAF task. Where the line does not have a Gaussian-like profile, the line flux and EW are measured by directly integrating the flux along a window that includes the entire line (Fig. 5 presents a compilation of the H α line profiles for our class II and class III sources). The errors on the EWs and fluxes have been computed using a Monte Carlo approach: we added a normally distributed noise to the spectrum, following the error at each wavelength, and gave as error the standard deviation of the EW distribution of 1000 such spectra (Pascucci et al. 2011). The errors on the flux determination are larger for the fainter lines, as the continuum calibration around these lines is

Table 3. Accretion luminosities and mass accretion rates. The first column shows the name of the target, the second column the name of the template used to compute the accretion luminosity. The 3rd and 4th columns list the observed and the intrinsic Balmer Jump, respectively. In the 5th column the fraction of accretion luminosity contained in the Balmer series lines are reported, and $L_{high-n BL}$ refers to the luminosity of the Balmer lines at wavelengths shorter than $\lambda 375.0$ nm. The last two columns represent the accretion luminosities and the mass accretion rates obtained from the excess continuum emission.

Name	Template	BJ _{obs}	BJ _{intr}	$\frac{L_{high-n BL}}{L_{acc}}$	$\log L_{acc,c}$ (L_{\odot})	$\log \dot{M}_{acc,c}$ (M_{\odot}/yr)
SO397	SO797	0.85	1.9	0.16	-2.71	-9.42
SO490	SO797	1.50	10.4	0.36	-3.10	-9.97
SO500	SO925	3.52	13.1	1.05	-3.95	-10.27
SO587	Sz94	0.50	...	>1.7	<-4.00	<-10.41
SO646	Sz94	1.23	14.4	0.20	-3.00	-9.68
SO848	Sz94	2.72	14.4	0.43	-3.50	-10.39
SO1260	Sz94	1.61	1.38	0.12	-2.00	-8.97
SO1266	SO797	0.18	...	>1.8	<-4.85	<-11.38

more uncertain. Typically we estimate errors between 1-5% for fluxes higher than 1.0×10^{-16} erg/cm²/s, and of ~10% for fainter fluxes.

Emission lines fluxes and equivalent widths of H α , H β , H γ , H11, HeI lines are measured for all the class II objects in our sample. NaI, CaII $\lambda 854.2$ and CaII $\lambda 866.2$ are measured for all our targets except one, two and three objects respectively, while we do not have an estimate of the Pa γ , Pa β for SO1266 because we completely miss the portion of the spectrum related to the NIR arm due to problems during the observations.

Once measured the emission line fluxes F_{line} from the flux-calibrated spectrum, the line luminosities are given by:

$$L_{line} = 4\pi D^2 F_{line} \quad (1)$$

where D is again the adopted distance of 360 pc. To determine accretion luminosities using the measured line fluxes, we use empirical relationships between the observed line luminosities and the accretion luminosity or mass accretion rates (HH08, Mohanty et al. 2005, Fang et al. 2009, Natta et al. 2004, Gullbring et al. 1998). These relationships were calibrated on relatively small samples of well-studied T Tauri stars and Brown Dwarfs, for which the accretion luminosity was derived by fitting the observed optical veiling with magnetospheric accretion models (Gullbring et al. 1998 for low-mass stars in the mass range between ~0.25–0.9 M_{\odot} , and Calvet et al. 2004 for intermediate mass T Tauri stars in the mass range between 1.5–4 M_{\odot}), or, for brown dwarfs, the H α line profile (Muzerolle et al. 2003).

According to these studies, the accretion luminosity can be computed from the line luminosity as

$$\log(L_{acc}/L_{\odot}) = b + a \times \log(L_{line}/L_{\odot}) \quad (2)$$

where the coefficients a and b are summarized in Table 6 together with their origin in the literature. In the case of the CaII lines the equivalent widths were converted into line flux per stellar surface area, and then correlated directly with \dot{M}_{acc} :

$$\log \dot{M}_{acc} = d + c \times \log(F_{CaII line}) \quad (3)$$

Table 7 reports the calculated accretion luminosity for each star based on the different emission lines. To distinguish these values from those obtained from the continuum slab model, we denote the line-based accretion luminosities with $L_{acc,l}$ throughout the remainder of the paper. Table 7 lists also the weighted mean accretion luminosity obtained from the secondary indicators, $\langle L_{acc,l} \rangle$.

Table 6. Line luminosity vs. accretion luminosity relationships for selected accretion indicators. The first column shows the name of the indicator and the corresponding wavelength in nm. The U-band relationship is based on a correlation between the accretion luminosity and the excess luminosity in the U photometric band. ¹Note that the line H11 is erroneously defined as H9 in HH08.

Line	a	b	Reference
H α (656.3)	1.25 ± 0.07	2.27 ± 0.23	Fang et al.09
H β (486.1)	1.28 ± 0.05	3.01 ± 0.23	Fang et al. 09
H γ (434.1)	1.24 ± 0.04	3.0 ± 0.2	HH08
H11 (377.1) ¹	1.17 ± 0.03	3.4 ± 0.2	HH08
HeI (587.6)	1.42 ± 0.08	5.20 ± 0.38	Fang et al. 09
Pa β (1280)	1.36 ± 0.20	4.00 ± 0.20	Natta et al. 04
Pa γ (1090)	1.36 ± 0.20	4.10 ± 0.20	Gatti et al. 08
NaI (589.3)	1.09 ± 0.11	3.3 ± 0.7	HH08
Uband	$1.09^{+0.04}_{-0.18}$	$0.98^{+0.02}_{-0.07}$	Gullbring et al. 98
Line	c	d	Reference
CaII (854.2)	1.28	-16.6	HH08
CaII (866.2)	0.71	-12.66	Mohanty et al. 05

The accretion luminosity can be converted into mass accretion rate, \dot{M}_{acc} according to

$$\dot{M}_{acc} = \left(1 - \frac{R_*}{R_{in}}\right)^{-1} \frac{L_{acc} R_*}{G M_*} \sim 1.25 \frac{L_{acc} R_*}{G M_*}, \quad (4)$$

where G is the universal gravitational constant and the factor $\left(1 - \frac{R_*}{R_{in}}\right)^{-1} \sim 1.25$ is estimated by assuming that the accreting gas falls onto the star from the truncation radius of the disk ($R_{in} \sim 5R_*$; Gullbring et al. 1998). The error introduced by this assumption on the measured mass accretion rates, considering that R_{in} for a pre-main sequence star can span from 3 to 8 R_* , is less than 20%. The stellar masses and radii are listed in Table 2. Note that the values of L_{acc} for the two CaII IR lines are derived from the mass accretion rate, computed from Eq. (3), and the standard relation between L_{acc} and \dot{M}_{acc} (Eq. 4).

5.1. Comparison of the accretion indicators

Fig. 6 displays the $L_{acc,l}$ values of Table 7 (red circles) and also the accretion luminosity derived by Rigliaco et al. (2011) using the non-simultaneous U-band excess emission (yellow triangle). Even though all accretion indicators except for the U-band have been observed simultaneously, for a given star the spread be-

Table 4. Hydrogen recombination line Fluxes ($\text{erg sec}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) and Equivalent Widths (nm).

Target	H α		H β		H γ		H11		Pa γ		Pa β	
	Flux	Ew	Flux	Ew	Flux	Ew	Flux	Ew	Flux	Ew	Flux	Ew
SO397	4.25e-14	-3.39 \pm 0.04	7.74e-15	-2.33 \pm 0.03	4.78e-15	-2.07 \pm 0.05	1.25e-15	-1.29 \pm 0.11	3.64e-15	-0.09 \pm 0.03	2.08e-15	-0.06 \pm 0.04
SO490	1.56e-14	-5.45 \pm 0.06	2.92e-15	-3.86 \pm 0.02	1.99e-15	-4.11 \pm 0.04	6.11e-16	-1.98 \pm 0.21	1.16e-15	-0.073 \pm 0.03	4.55e-16	-0.031 \pm 0.03
SO500	7.47e-15	-12.15 \pm 0.15	8.71e-16	-8.09 \pm 0.04	3.53e-16	-6.26 \pm 0.13	1.22e-16	-3.20 \pm 0.29	3.61e-16	-0.09 \pm 0.09	5.19e-16	-0.14 \pm 0.07
SO587	2.84e-14	-1.47 \pm 0.11	5.98e-15	-1.04 \pm 0.03	2.88e-15	-0.69 \pm 0.05	6.56e-16	-0.42 \pm 0.07	2.9e-16	-0.004 \pm 0.17	4.6e-16	-0.007 \pm 0.04
SO646	2.32e-14	-2.34 \pm 0.16	3.54e-15	-1.01 \pm 0.02	2.67e-15	-1.27 \pm 0.04	1.43e-15	-1.28 \pm 0.11	2.26e-15	-0.096 \pm 0.05	2.87e-15	-0.14 \pm 0.03
SO848	1.79e-14	-8.35 \pm 0.50	4.03e-15	-9.74 \pm 0.02	1.80e-15	-6.09 \pm 0.08	3.09e-16	-2.01 \pm 0.21	5.01e-16	-0.09 \pm 0.05	6.91e-16	-0.12 \pm 0.04
SO1260	1.43e-13	-11.71 \pm 0.08	2.58e-14	-4.43 \pm 0.02	1.62e-14	-3.42 \pm 0.02	4.37e-15	-0.94 \pm 0.02	9.39e-15	-0.34 \pm 0.04	1.33e-14	-0.52 \pm 0.04
SO1266	3.96e-15	-0.84 \pm 0.04	9.37e-16	-0.97 \pm 0.03	4.37e-16	-0.68 \pm 0.06	6.74e-17	-0.51 \pm 0.03	–	–	–	–

Table 5. Fluxes ($\text{erg sec}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) Ew (nm) for accretion indicators.

Target	HeI _{4587.6}		NaI _{4589.3}		CaII _{854.2}		CaII _{866.2}	
	Flux	Ew	Flux	Ew	Flux	Ew	Flux	Ew
SO397	1.17e-15	-0.23±0.01	1.61e-16	-0.05±0.03	1.124e-15	-0.046±0.02	1.36e-15	-0.02±0.03
SO490	4.13e-16	-0.47±0.01	2.87e-17	-0.045±0.02	1.55e-16	-0.018±0.02	<8.0e-17	<-0.008
SO500	3.65e-17	-0.21±0.03	2.55e-17	-0.19±0.07	5.05e-16	-0.29±0.03	4.002e-16	-0.19±0.02
SO587	5.84e-16	-0.062±0.01	2.13e-16	-0.034±0.03	<3.0e-16	<-0.003	<3.0e-16	<-0.003
SO646	1.14e-15	-0.20±0.01	<4.3e-17	<0.007	1.12e-15	-0.065±0.01	7.20e-16	-0.039±0.02
SO848	3.93e-16	-0.47±0.03	2.61e-17	-0.034±0.04	1.79e-15	-0.45±0.01	1.43e-15	-0.33±0.02
SO1260	2.25e-15	-0.31±0.02	6.37e-16	-0.09±0.02	1.08e-14	-0.51±0.01	7.88e-15	-0.34±0.02
SO1266	1.067e-16	-0.075±0.02	3.81e-17	-0.078±0.06	<1.4e-16	<-0.013	<1.4e-16	<-0.013

Table 7. Estimated $\log L_{\text{acc}}$ (L_{\odot}) from the secondary accretion indicators. The first column shows the star name. The last column lists the weighted mean $\log L_{\text{acc}}$ based on all the accretion luminosity obtained from the secondary indicators and corresponds to the green lines in Fig. 6. The other columns show $\log L_{\text{acc}}$ obtained from the emission lines, as described in the text, and correspond to the red points in Fig. 6.

Source	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ H α	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ H β	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ H γ	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ H11	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ HeI	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ Pa γ	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ Pa β	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ NaI	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ CaII 854	$\log L_{\text{acc}}$ CaII 866	$\langle \log L_{\text{acc},l} \rangle$
SO397	-2.44	-2.76	-2.85	-2.80	-2.37	-2.48	-2.91	-3.45	-3.84	-2.54	-2.83 ± 0.29
SO490	-2.98	-3.31	-3.32	-3.17	-3.01	-3.15	-3.81	-4.26	-4.84	<-3.4	-3.43 ± 0.37
SO500	-3.39	-3.98	-4.25	-3.98	-4.51	-3.84	-3.73	-4.32	-3.98	-2.92	-3.83 ± 0.27
SO587	-2.66	-2.91	-3.12	-3.13	-2.80	-3.97	-3.80	-3.32	<-5.3	<-3.5	-3.15 ± 0.39
SO646	-2.77	-3.19	-3.17	-2.73	-2.39	-2.76	-2.72	<-4.07	-3.74	-2.69	-2.80 ± 0.23
SO848	-2.91	-3.12	-3.38	-3.51	-3.04	-3.65	-3.56	4.31	-2.36	-1.76	-3.13 ± 0.22
SO1260	-1.78	-2.09	-2.19	-2.17	-1.96	-1.92	-1.81	2.80	-1.98	-1.55	-1.99 ± 0.15
SO1266	-3.73	-3.94	-4.14	-4.29	-3.85	—	—	-4.13	<-4.9	<-3.3	-3.91 ± 0.23

tween different values of $L_{\text{acc},l}$ is quite large, typically about one order of magnitude. However, as we have shown for the brown dwarf SO500 in Rigliaco et al. (2011b), for most of the stars analyzed here all values are consistent within the large error bars, and the average $L_{\text{acc},l}$ has a smaller uncertainty (green line in Fig. 6). In particular, the total errors on $L_{\text{acc},l}$ for each indicator are due to the error on the line fluxes, on the adopted distance and on the relationship used to estimate $L_{\text{acc},l}$. The uncertainties on the flux and distance (which are about a factor 1.5 on the total accretion luminosity) are negligible with respect to the error due to the assumed relationship, which corresponds to an uncertainty on $L_{\text{acc},l}$ of about a factor three. The uncertainty on $\langle L_{\text{acc},l} \rangle$ (which excludes by our definition the estimate from the U-band excess emission) computed averaging the accretion luminosity for each indicator weighted by the corresponding error and neglecting the upper limits, is about a factor two.

In five stars of the sample discussed in this paper, SO397, SO490, SO500, SO646 and SO1260, the accretion luminosity obtained from the Balmer excess continuum (blue line) is within the 1σ uncertainty of the average accretion luminosity obtained by using the secondary accretion indicators. The three cases

for which we do not find good agreement will be discussed in Sect. 5.3.

In Figure 7 we show for each star the average mass accretion rate derived from $L_{\text{acc},l}$ with Eq.4 ($\dot{M}_{\text{acc},l}$) versus the mass accretion rate obtained with the same formula from the continuum accretion luminosity ($\dot{M}_{\text{acc},c}$). From this small sample we can conclude that the two quantities are in agreement within the 1σ error (except for the cases discussed in Sect. 5.3) and do not show any robust trend with increasing $\dot{M}_{\text{acc},l}$. However, the sample considered here is small, and this issue could be explored further on a bigger sample of objects.

5.2. Reliability of the accretion tracers

One way to investigate the reliability of the accretion tracers, and the relation between accretion continuum luminosity ($L_{\text{acc},c}$) and the accretion luminosity from the secondary indicators ($L_{\text{acc},l}$) is comparing $L_{\text{acc},c}$ with the secondary tracers line luminosities or fluxes, including the sample analyzed here with those available in the literature. We have recomputed the relationships between $L_{\text{acc},l}$ and $L_{\text{acc},c}$ after adding our new X-Shooter data for σ Ori to the historical samples of accreting TTS published previously.

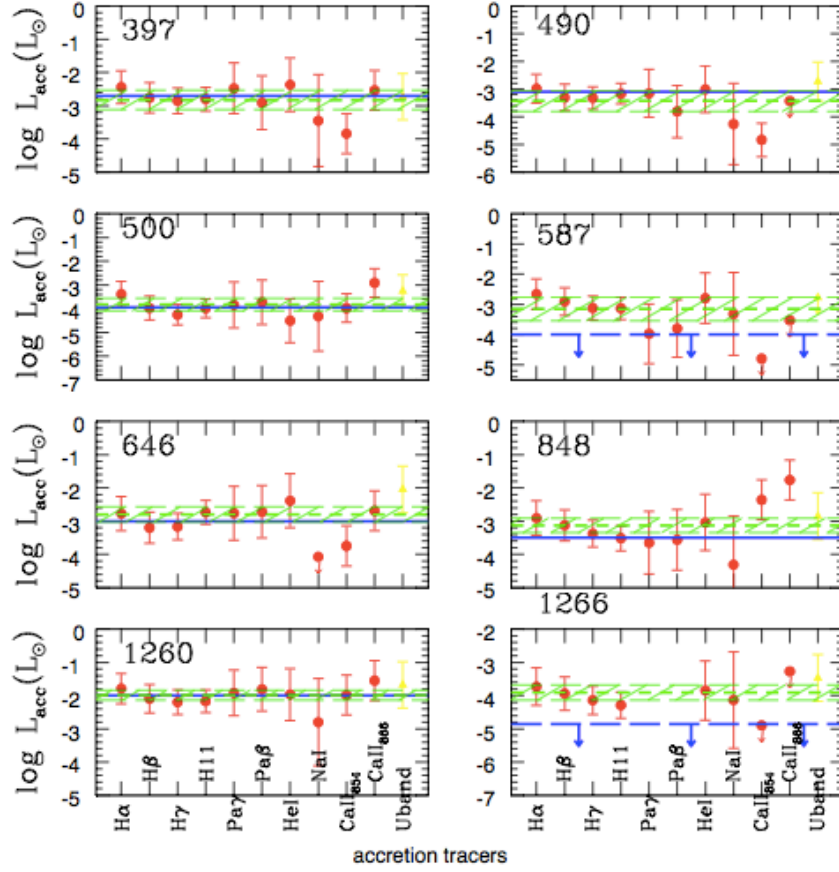


Fig. 6. Comparison between all the accretion indicators listed in Tab. 6. The red dots are our estimates of the accretion luminosity, the red arrows are the upper limits, the yellow triangles refer to L_{acc} obtained from the U-band excess emission, which was observed non-simultaneously with the other indicators. The green dashed line is the average $L_{acc,l}$ computed considering all the secondary indicators; the green shaded region is the 1σ uncertainty in the average $L_{acc,l}$. The blue line is $L_{acc,c}$ obtained using the excess continuum emission (dashed blue line for the upper limits).

These results are given in Table 8 and are discussed in the following subsections.

5.2.1. $H\alpha$, $H\beta$ and HeI

For the $H\alpha$, $H\beta$ and HeI lines as accretion tracers, we refer to Fang et al. (2009). They collect young stellar objects with measured $H\alpha$, $H\beta$ and HeI emission line luminosities from literature (Gullbring et al. 1998, HH08 and Dahm et al. 2008 for $H\alpha$, Gullbring et al. 1998 and HH08 for $H\beta$, and HH08 and Dahm et al. 2008 for HeI) for a sample of low-mass stars and brown dwarfs in the Taurus Molecular Cloud and the young open cluster IC 348. Fig. 8 shows the comparison between the relationships found by Fang et al. (2009) (grey short-dashed line, and grey crosses), by HH08 (black long-dashed line and black asterisks), and by us (green solid line and red dots). The correlation found by HH08 and by Fang et al. (2009) have been computed by least square fitting the point distributions and neglecting the upper limits. We did the same adding to the Fang et al. (2009) sample the targets analyzed in this paper.

From Fig. 8 it can be seen that there is a very good agreement between the empirical calibration for the $H\beta$ and HeI lines presented in the literature and the new one obtained including our targets, while the relation $\log L_{acc,c} - \log L_{H\alpha}$ found including our objects is flatter toward the low-accretion luminosity

Table 8. Newly determined line luminosity vs accretion luminosity relationships for selected accretion indicators.

Line	a	b
$H\alpha$	1.49 ± 0.05	2.99 ± 0.16
$H\beta$	1.34 ± 0.02	3.01 ± 0.09
H γ	1.30 ± 0.02	3.32 ± 0.08
H11	1.25 ± 0.03	3.75 ± 0.13
HeI	1.51 ± 0.03	5.59 ± 0.17
Pa β	1.49 ± 0.04	4.59 ± 0.14
NaI	0.76 ± 0.10	3.76 ± 0.47
Uband	1.33 ± 0.06	1.55 ± 0.18
Line	c	d
CaII 854	1.90 ± 0.06	-20.37 ± 0.78
CaII 866	1.41 ± 0.08	-17.76 ± 0.89

regime with respect to those found in the past. The reason for this flattening could lie in the active chromosphere of class II objects (Houdebine et al. 1996, Franchini et al. 1998, Ingleby et al. 2011b, see Fig. 14). The chromospheric contribution to the measured accretion luminosity (from excess continuum or from emission lines) is expected to be small and negligible when com-

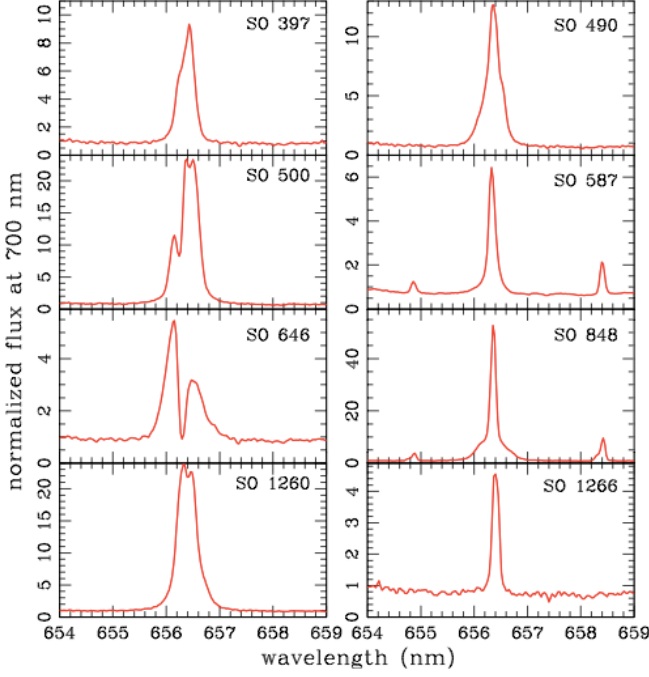
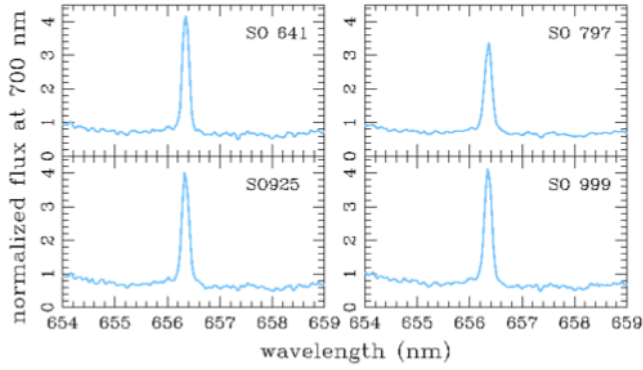

(a) $H\alpha$ profiles of the class II objects

(b) $H\alpha$ profiles of the class III objects

Fig. 5. $H\alpha$ line profiles normalized at 700 nm (class II red lines, panel (a), and class III cyan lines, panel (b)). The class II line profiles exhibit diverse morphologies that presumably arise from differing accretion rates value, gas temperature and geometries (inclinations and magnetospheric radii).

pared to that due to the accretion onto the class II stars. However, as the accretion luminosity and mass accretion rate decrease, the contribution of the chromosphere, which stays approximately constant in the age range 1-10 Myr (Ingleby et al. 2011a), becomes comparable or dominant with respect to the accretion. We briefly speculate on this issue using the $H\alpha$ line for our sample.

From the flux-calibrated spectra of the four class III stars in our sample, we have measured the flux of the $H\alpha$ line and using the relation reported in Table 6 we have estimated the corresponding L_{acc} we should expect if the line were produced in the magnetospheric accretion framework rather than in the stellar chromosphere. The average value for the class III stars is $\log L_{acc, H\alpha, chrom} = -4.1$. We expect that the chromospheric emission becomes dominant already for somewhat higher values

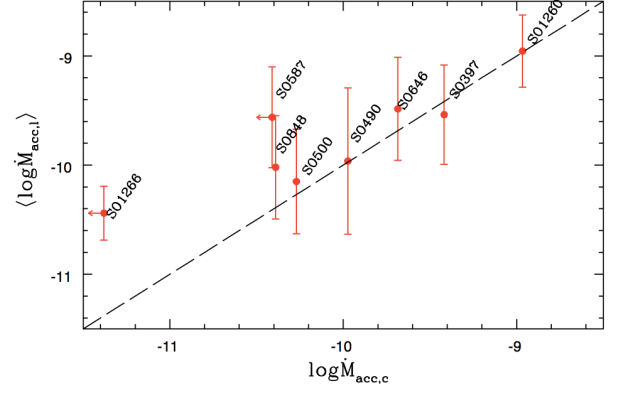


Fig. 7. Comparison between the mass accretion rates computed from the average of all the indicators ($\dot{M}_{acc,I}$) and $\dot{M}_{acc,c}$.

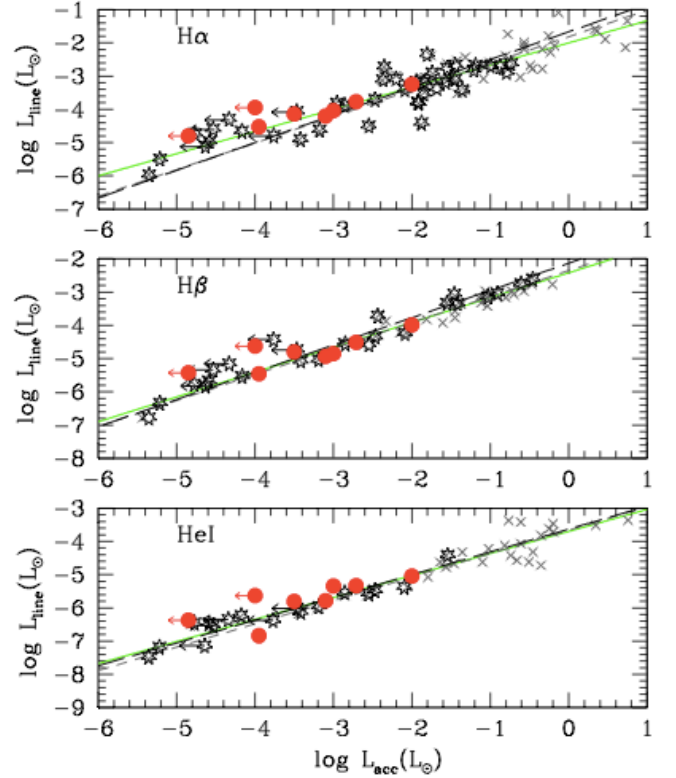


Fig. 8. Relationship between selected line luminosities and the accretion continuum luminosity. The red dots and arrows are the sample analyzed in this paper, the black asterisks and arrows refer to the sample analyzed by HH08. The grey crosses are the sample collected by Fang et al. (2009). The grey short-dashed line corresponds to the relation found by Fang et al. (2009). The black long-dashed line is the relation found by HH08, computed ignoring the upper limits in L_{acc} . The green lines correspond to the relations found using the actual detection of the sample analyzed here combined with the Fang et al. (2009) sample.

when the chromospheric contribution starts to be between the 10% and the 100% of the accretion luminosity. We do not see clear evidence of such a flattening for the other emission lines. This leads us to speculate that as the accretion luminosity becomes lower and lower, the first accretion tracer which starts to suffer from chromospheric contamination is the $H\alpha$ line, as ex-

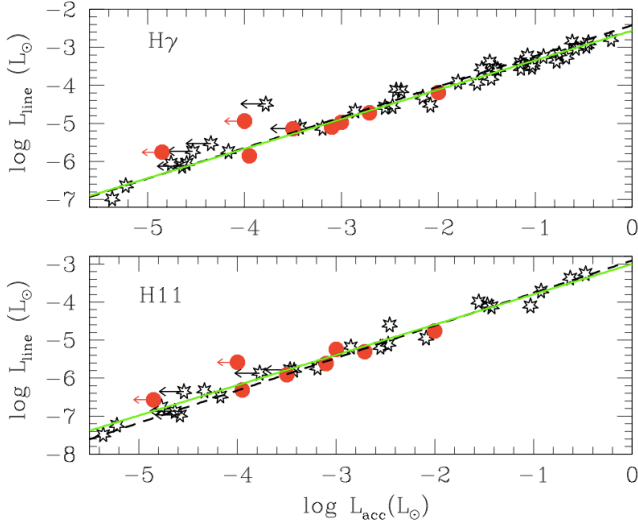


Fig. 9. Relationship between selected line luminosities and the accretion continuum luminosity. The red dots and arrows are the sample analyzed in this paper, the black asterisks refer to the sample analyzed by HH08, where they found the relation drawn as black line. The green solid line corresponds to the relation found using also the actual detection of our sample.

pected for a typical chromospheric spectrum. A detailed analysis of the class III activity from the targets observed with X-Shooter during the GTO survey of star forming regions is being done in Manara et al. (2012, in prep).

5.2.2. Other Hydrogen recombination lines

We also recomputed the relationships between $L_{acc,c}$ and the logarithm of $L_{H\gamma}$ and L_{H11} , respectively, that were previously discussed by HH08. We fitted our points with those collected by HH08 ignoring the upper limits. The data and the old and new relationships are shown in Fig. 9.

In Fig. 10 we show the correlation between $L_{acc,c}$ and the $\text{Pa}\beta$ line luminosity for the targets discussed in this paper, and for previous samples from the Ophiuchus and Cha I star forming regions analyzed by Natta et al. (2004) and Muzerolle et al. (1998). The trend found by Natta et al. (2004) shows a good correlation over the whole range of masses from few tens of Jupiter masses to about one solar mass. Our new data confirm the trend found by Natta et al. (2004) and reinforce the strength of this line as an accretion indicator, agreeing with the results found by Antonucci et al. (2011) who also tested the reliability of this indicator as accretion tracer.

5.2.3. Other accretion tracers

A quite large spread can be seen in Fig. 11 for the mass accretion rates retrieved using the CaII 866 nm line. We have compared our results with those obtained by Mohanty et al. (2005) and HH08. Fig. 11 shows their relationships. In particular, the black long-dashed line represents the linear fit of the data collected by Mohanty et al. (2005). These authors, moreover, suggest that there might be a small systematic offset between the higher-mass accretors and the very low-mass sample, with the latter possibly showing a somewhat higher CaII emission for a

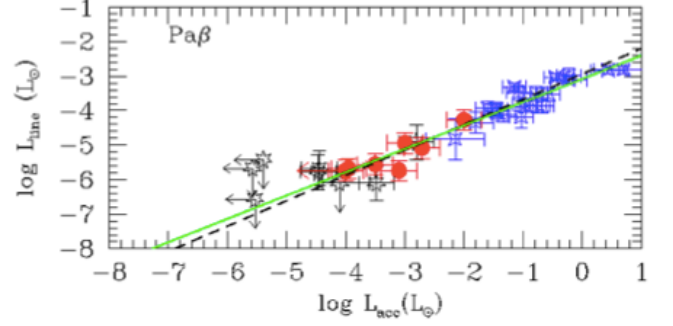


Fig. 10. $\text{Pa}\beta$ luminosity as a function of $L_{acc,c}$. The black asterisks are the sample from Natta et al. (2004), the blue diamonds represent the sample analyzed by Muzerolle et al. (1998). The solid black line is the best-fitting relation found by Natta et al. (2004) (Eq. (2) of their paper). The green triangles are the objects of our sample, and the green line is the relation found combining these objects with the others.

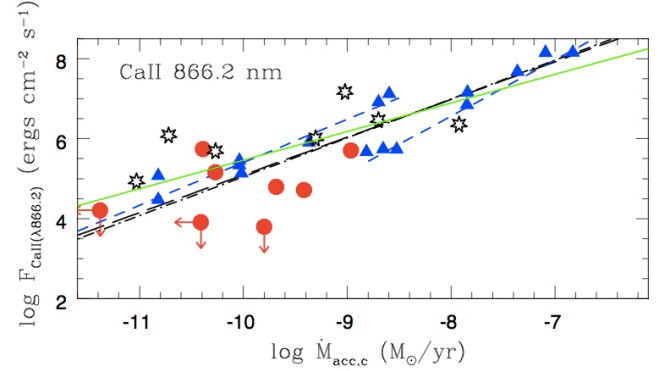


Fig. 11. $\dot{M}_{acc,c}$ versus flux of the CaII $\lambda 866.2$ line. The blue triangles and the blue lines (long- and short-dashed) represent the data set and the correlation found by Mohanty et al. (2005). The black asterisk are the sample taken into account by HH08 and the blue dotted-dashed lines are the relationships found in their paper. The red points are the objects analyzed in this paper. The green solid line is the least square fit of all the targets plotted in the figure, neglecting the upper limits.

given \dot{M}_{acc} . Consequently, they performed separately fits for the higher- and lower-mass samples. Mohanty et al. (2005) speculate that the reason of this offset could lie in the methodology of \dot{M}_{acc} derivation for the intermediate-mass objects (U-band veiling) with respect to the low-mass objects ($H\alpha$ modeling), and/or in a different formation region of the CaII line in the two mass regimes (infalling gas or accretion shock).

We have recomputed the relationship between \dot{M}_{acc} and the flux of the CaII 866 nm line (the green line in Fig. 11) considering the samples analyzed by Mohanty et al 2005, HH08 and in this work (ignoring the upper limits). We find a flatter relationship with respect to those found by the other authors (see Table 8).

Even though \dot{M}_{acc} and the CaII 866 flux are correlated, the spread in flux for any given \dot{M}_{acc} is larger than two orders of magnitude, and it is not trivial to decide which relation should be used to obtain an estimate of \dot{M}_{acc} if the CaII 866 nm flux is known. This large spread is partly due to the uncertainty in placing the continuum around the CaII Infra-Red Triplet (IRT) lines. We show in Figure 12 the line profiles of this tracer in the

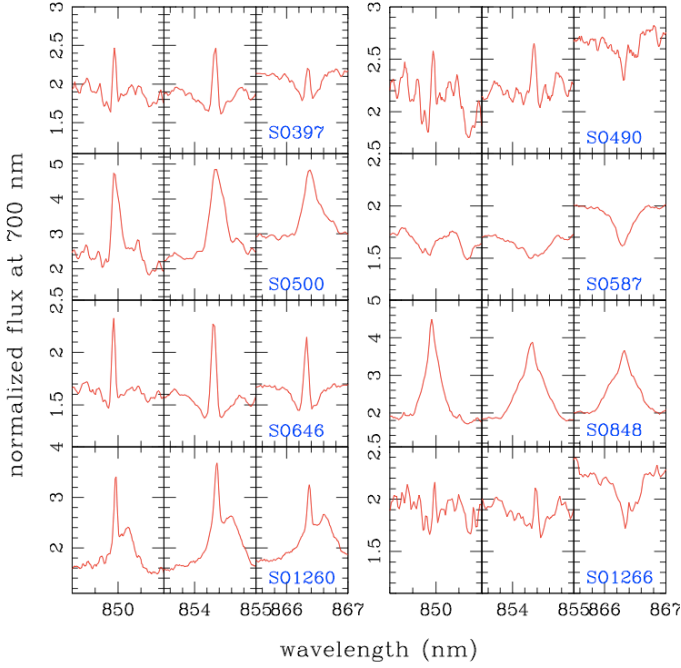


Fig. 12. CaII infra-red triplet line profiles of the class II objects. For each star three panels are presented: the left panel shows the CaII λ 849.8nm line, the middle panel displays the CaII λ 854.2 nm line, and the CaII λ 866.2 nm line is shown in the right panel.

sample analyzed here. In some cases (e.g. SO397 and SO646) the line emission is superposed on the absorption profile. This could cause an error in our estimate of the line fluxes. Moreover, as already noted by Mohanty et al. (2005), the CaII IRT lines are seen in emission only in accretors, but not all the accretors show emission in these lines.

New relationships, including our sample, have also been computed for the CaII λ 854.2 nm line and NaI λ 589.3 nm line, and are reported in Table 8.

Fig. 13 shows the comparison between $L_{acc,c}$ and the U-band photometric excess (L_U). The U-band photometry for the X-shooter sample has been obtained by Rigliaco et al. (2011a) using FORS1@VLT, and thus is not simultaneous with the other accretion diagnostics analyzed since here. L_U is highly correlated with $L_{acc,c}$, as also shown by Gullbring et al. (1998). With our sample we expand the relation to lower luminosities. The new relationship is slightly different with respect to the relation found by Gullbring et al. (1998), and this is clearly due to the extension of the sample toward lower mass accretion rate regimes. These results confirm that, if the extinction can be estimated, or if it is negligible, as in the σ Orionis star forming region, good accretion luminosities can be derived from the U-band photometry, also in low accretion luminosity regimes.

5.3. Notes on some targets

We have seen in Sect. 5.1 that the accretion luminosity from the Balmer and Paschen excess continuum ($L_{acc,c}$) is within the 1σ uncertainty of the average accretion luminosity ($\langle L_{acc,l} \rangle$) computed considering all the secondary accretion indicators observed simultaneously, for five out of eight of the targets in our sample. Here we investigate the three sources where $L_{acc,c}$ and $L_{acc,l}$ are discrepant.

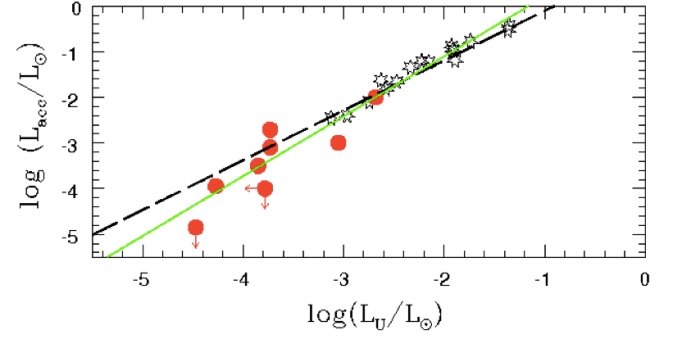


Fig. 13. Relation between the U-band brightness and total excess luminosity. The black asterisks refer to the sample analyzed by Gullbring et al. (1998), where they found the relation drawn as dashed-black line. The red dots are the sample analyzed in this paper, and the green line is the relation found considering both the sample together.

SO848: $L_{acc,c}$ and $\langle L_{acc,l} \rangle$ differ by about a factor three. Looking at Fig. 6, we can easily see that for SO848 the estimates of $L_{acc,l}$ from the CaII lines are the ones that are discrepant from all other estimates. In the previous sections we have seen that the CaII lines are the most uncertain of the secondary accretion indicators, and that the estimate of the accretion luminosity strongly depends on the rate of accretion. If we neglect the accretion luminosity obtained from the CaII lines and recompute the average $L_{acc,l}$ we find that the discrepancy with $L_{acc,c}$ becomes less than a factor two. These differences are within our uncertainty in the estimate of $L_{acc,c}$ ($\langle \log L_{acc,l} \rangle$ neglecting the CaII points is ~ -3.21).

SO1266: This object shows only a few features usable for deriving the accretion luminosities, and $\langle L_{acc,l} \rangle$ is the lowest of all values in our sample, while $L_{acc,c}$ is only an upper limit. Young stellar objects are generally characterized by strong and intense chromospheric activity (see Fig. 14). This activity produces also Hydrogen recombination lines, as well as the CaII H&K lines, among many others. We find that the Balmer series line of the class III objects is $\sim 80\%$ of the line luminosity of SO1266. This means that for this object, using the secondary accretion indicators, we are mainly tracing the chromospheric activity of the star, with only 20 % of the line luminosities due to the accretion activity. The lack of a detectable accretion and the shape of the SED (see Fig. 1) suggest that the disk surrounding SO1266 is a transitional disk, in which the inner part is completely or nearly completely cleared of small dust but the outer disk is optically thick (Calvet et al. 2002, Cieza 2008). Note that Hernandez et al. (2007) do not include this object among their transitional disk candidates.

SO587: In this object there is no evidence of excess continuum emission, and the estimate of $L_{acc,c}$ is an upper limit. This object has been already analyzed by Rigliaco et al. (2009). The star is most likely being photo-evaporated by the high-energy photons either from the central star or from the nearby hot star σ Ori.

One consideration to take into account in the analysis of the emission lines of this object, is that the photoevaporative processes could produce some emission in the permitted lines, which, added to the chromospheric activity of the star, could be wrongly interpreted as due to accretion. However, this hypoth-

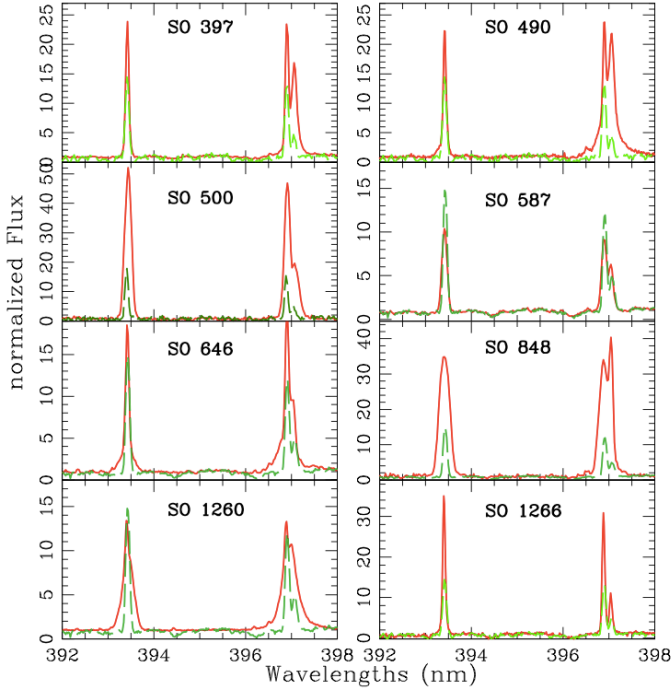


Fig. 14. Each panel shows the comparison between the target stars and the templates used to obtain the continuum accretion luminosity (as listed in Table 3) in the region of the CaII H ($\lambda 393.37$ nm) & CaII K ($\lambda 396.85$ nm) lines. The CaII K line is blended with the H ϵ at $\lambda 397.0$ nm. These lines are tracers of the chromospheric activity of the young stars.

esis still needs to be studied in depth e.g., by analyzing higher-resolution spectra in the regions where lines produced by photoevaporation are expected.

6. Summary

We have analyzed the broad-band, medium-resolution, high-sensitivity X-Shooter spectra of a sample of young very low-mass class II and class III stars in the σ Ori star forming region. The sample has been defined to cover the mass range ~ 0.08 – $\sim 0.3 M_{\odot}$. In this paper, we focus on the accretion properties of the class II stars and the class III stars are used only as spectral templates. We have carried out a comparison between several accretion diagnostics observed simultaneously, and spanning from the UV excess continuum to the IR Hydrogen recombination lines, computing the accretion luminosities and the mass accretion rates. We obtain the following results:

1. We detect clear evidence of excess emission in the Balmer continuum in six out of eight class II objects. Two of these also show hydrogen Paschen continuum emission. We estimate for all eight class II sources the accretion luminosity from the excess continuum emission by fitting the observed continuum as the sum of the emission of a class III template and of a slab of hydrogen of varying density, temperature and length, under the assumption of LTE and without taking into account the contribution of the emission lines. We find that $\log L_{acc,c}$ ranges between ~ -2.0 to ~ -4.0 (L_{\odot}) in the objects where the excess continuum is measured, which converts to a mass accretion rate \dot{M}_{acc} in the range $\sim 10^{-9}$ to $\sim 5 \times 10^{-11} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$.

2. We estimate the accretion luminosity from 10 secondary accretion indicators using the empirical relationships with line flux and/or luminosity given in the literature. The accretion lu-

minosities computed from all the observable tracers show a dispersion around the average $L_{acc,l}$ value of more than one order of magnitude which can not be explained by temporal variability given the simultaneous observation of all accretion tracers. This large scatter may reflect a real spread in the values of the secondary indicators for fixed accretion luminosity, owing to, e.g., different stellar and/or disk properties, or differences in wind/jet contributions. We investigate the possibility that such a spread may depend on the stellar masses or different regimes of mass accretion, and we find that these dependencies can be ruled out, agreeing with the results found by Curran et al. (2011) for higher-mass objects. Despite this large spread, for a given star all accretion luminosity indicators give values of $L_{acc,l}$ which are consistent within the error bars, and the average value of $L_{acc,l}$ has a considerably reduced uncertainty, which is about a factor two. The average accretion luminosity from the secondary accretion indicators ($\langle \log L_{acc,l} \rangle$) ranges between ~ -1.9 to ~ -4.0 (L_{\odot}), which converts in \dot{M}_{acc} in the range $\sim 2 \times 10^{-9}$ to $\sim 2 \times 10^{-11} (M_{\odot}/\text{yr})$. Moreover, $\langle \log L_{acc,l} \rangle$ is consistent with $\log L_{acc,c}$ obtained from the excess continuum emission.

3. With respect to the reliability of the secondary accretion indicators, we find that in general the Hydrogen recombination lines, spanning from the UV to the NIR, give good and consistent measurements of L_{acc} often in better agreement than the uncertainties introduced by the adopted correlations. The average L_{acc} derived from several Hydrogen lines, measured simultaneously, have a much reduced error. This suggests that some of the spread in the literature correlations may be due to the use of non-simultaneous observations of lines and continuum, and that their quality will be significantly improved when a larger sample of X-shooter spectra will be available.

4. We recompute the relationships $\log L_{acc} - \log L_{line}$ for the secondary accretion diagnostics used in this paper, combining our new data with those available in the literature. In most cases the relationships change only within the errors but in some cases (namely $\log L_{acc} - \log L_{H\alpha}$ and $\log L_{acc} - \log L_{CaII}$) the correlations change significantly when we include the low-accretion regime sampled in this paper. In particular, the correlation $\log L_{acc} - \log L_{H\alpha}$ shows a flattening for $\log L_{acc} < \sim -3$. This could be due to the increasingly important contribution coming from chromospheric activity for weak accretors. The correlation $\log L_{acc} - \log L_{CaII}$ shows a very big spread in $\log L_{CaII}$ for any given $\log L_{acc}$. As already noted by other authors (Muzerolle et al. 1998, Mohanty et al. 2005, HH08) this indicator could provide a very uncertain estimate of L_{acc} and/or \dot{M}_{acc} . In general, a larger spread, as compared to the correlation with Hydrogen lines, can be seen in the NaI line.

5. The comparison between $\log L_{acc,c}$ and $\langle \log L_{acc,l} \rangle$ obtained using the excess continuum emission and the emission line luminosities gives very encouraging results. The excess Balmer continuum accretion luminosities are in very good agreement with the average $\langle \log L_{acc,l} \rangle$ in five out of eight stars of our sample. The remaining three objects do not show such agreement. We discussed these three cases separately, finding that in each case the disagreement can be attributed to peculiar characteristics of the targets (strong wind due to photoevaporation processes acting on SO587, wrong interpretation of the chromospheric activity for SO1266, and the large uncertainty of the CaII lines as accretion tracers for SO848). We conclude that, the average accretion luminosity computed as the average of several secondary accretion indicators is as reliable as the accretion luminosity obtained from the excess continuum emission, except for peculiar cases.

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